

# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18th, 1917

No. 29

## N. A. COOK, Butcher

Special for this week home made  
**Bologna and Pork Sausage**  
**Fresh Meat at a Reduced Price**

The prices of cattle and hogs have dropped. We have therefore reduced the price of certain cuts of beef and pork. Come in and let us tell you about it.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Eggs and Poultry.

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Telephone 127

## Make Hay

With a

**Massey-Harris  
Mower and Rake**

We have the most durable and the highest speed mower on the market. Special features:—Wide carriage—wheels follow wagon track; extra length sections and ledger plates, giving more cutting edge. Our rake is unequalled for ease of handling and good work.

**Massey-Harris Co.**

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.**

AGENTS

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DIDSBURY

## Stop--Read!

I will take your milk or cream fifty-two weeks in the year and will give you in exchange the best service, highest prices, accurate tests and prompt returns. What more do you want? An enquiry costs nothing. Call and see me, or Phone 23, before consigning your shipments.

**CLOVERHILL CREAMERY**

DIDSBURY ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

How do you like the smell of new mown hay—with timothy at \$23 a ton and stacking up two tons to the acre!

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One Overland, model 81; one Overland, model 85; one Maxwell; one Russell; one Studebaker; a number of Fords.—W. A. LESLIE.

A grand ball will be held in the big barn on the Noehren place, half a mile east and two miles south of Didsbury, on Friday, July 20. Proceeds in aid of the Red Cross Fund. Ladies are requested to bring sandwiches and cake. Tickets, including supper, \$1. Everybody welcome.

This is said to be the best timothy seed growing locality in the world. Who would resent being referred to as a hay seed with such nice things as that said about his district. Timothy seed is in great demand and is worth from \$7.00 to \$8.40 a pound, according to grade. Last year 32 carloads of timothy seed were cleaned in Calgary and shipped to both eastern and western markets. There is a bigger demand this year than last and the price is even better. How much is this locality going to supply?

O, yes; it was warm on Sunday and Monday—we have heard of a place that is said to be hotter, but we haven't seen it—not yet.

Didsbury is situated just right to catch the auto tourist trade. A party left Lethbridge about the rising of the sun and pulled up in front of the Rosebud at just seven o'clock after having travelled 75 miles.

The big picnic event of the season—the U. F. A.'s—will be held on Didsbury fair ground next Tuesday, July 24. A "united" attendance is called for and a good programme of sports will be run off to entertain the crowds who will be sure to be there.

There were some people in town who were lucky enough to find a shady spot during the heat of the early part of the week and at the same time were where the breeze could blow through their peck-a-bow—but most of us had to swelter in the heat and worry through as best we could. We have no reason to complain here, however, as the hot wave prostrated thousands in the east and many deaths occurred owing to the excessive heat.

## AROUND THE TOWN

J. P. Conrad, of Crossfield, was in town on Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Martin, of Banff, spent the week end visiting in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Huget and family have taken up residence in Lacknerville.

Mrs. Cummings and little daughter Jean left on Tuesday for their home at Heath, Alta.

A smart auto party from Calgary toured through here Saturday on their way to Pine Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Patterson, of Calgary, spent the week end renewing acquaintances in town.

Owing to activities on the part of Mrs. Metzgar \$10.00 have been collected for the Women's Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bowman, of Mayton, stopped off here on Monday on their way home from Calgary.

The Boy Scouts are having a fine time today at Innis Lake. This is their annual picnic and sports day.

Miss Beatrice Liesemer and Miss Mary Osmond will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

Louis Hammer, of Olds, and a party of friends passed through here on Sunday on their way to Banff in his new Overland.

Haying has commenced in this district, but will not be general for another week. Jas. Johnston last week had 25 tons put up.

A party of Didsbury young people attended a picture show followed by a dance at Olds last Friday night. They report a fine time.

Miss Lackner left on Saturday on an extended visit to other parts in which she is interested. Musical and artistic circles will miss her, as will many others of her friends.

Charlie McDonough and H. McCullagh, of Three Hills, arrived in town from Calgary in a brand new car on Sunday morning just in time for breakfast in the Rosebud hotel.

Dr. G. R. Ross, wife and family came north from Calgary on Thursday last. They were on a camping tour, a free and easy, near to nature, life. They were bound for Buffalo Lake.

Good progress is being made on Ab. Hunsperger's new barn. A barn 34 feet by 60 feet with cement stable underneath will hold a lot of farm produce and shelter a good many head of stock.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wittwer and Mr. and Mrs. Al. Weicker, of Acme, on their way home from Edmonton fair, stopped off here last Saturday to spend the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Norman Weicker.

The main roads are good, but some of the others are very bad. The main asset of a farming community is its good roads—some parts of this district can do a lot towards fattening up their bank account.

The Boy Scouts have again set up their summer camp at Innis Lake. The boys were astir early Monday morning and looked quite smart in full uniform and equipment. The camp is under the supervision of Private George Sexsmith.

A very successful barn dance was held in J. E. Loveland's new barn last Friday night. The music was furnished by the Barnes' orchestra. Ice cream was served during the evening. The total proceeds after all expenses were paid, amounting to \$26.70, were donated to the Red Cross Fund.

The dance which was billed for the Didsbury Opera House on Friday last, July 13, was unavoidably postponed. It will be held, however, on Friday, July 27, without fail. A three piece orchestra will supply excellent music. Refreshments will be served at the usual prices. Tickets, \$1. Come and have a good time.—W. FARRINGTON.

A change is being made in the field operation of the telephone districts, which is expected to result in more economy and efficiency. The headquarters for the field men between Calgary and Red Deer is to be located at Olds. We regret for the town's sake that this will make it necessary for Archie Watt, who has been resident here for several years, to move to Olds.

This is a very productive country—in some respects its increase is not effected by the weather; neither the hail storms nor the excessive heat can retard it. Within twenty-four hours during the hottest part of the week four little strangers were introduced to the world in this immediate neighborhood, as fat and well favored as any born in less strenuous times.

Quite a number of farmers in the neighborhood of Carstairs, Crossfield and Olds, were hard hit by hail last week. In fact hail is more prevalent than comfortable in many parts of Alberta just now. A hail storm is usually confined to a very small area and the percentage of the whole crop of the province destroyed by hail is hardly worth reckoning, yet where it does hit it often makes a summer fallow of the fields attacked.

Wm. Grant, of Olds, was in town over Sunday.

Innisfail has taken steps to form a hospital district.

It is said that there are 1,000 campers at Lacombe tourist resort.

Hon. Duncan Marshall's picnic last Friday was a great success.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Finlay and family, of Trochu, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, of Calgary, were guests at the Rosebud for the week end.

Crops in the Innisfail district, the Province says, are looking fine and a bumper yield is expected.

The net proceeds of the Red Cross picnic and tag sale held at Innisfail on Dominion Day was \$202.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Williams and family arrived from Calgary yesterday and are guests at the Rosebud.

Miss Moore, of the Innisfail school teaching staff, has returned to her home at Didsbury.—Innisfail Province.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Thompson and little boy left last Saturday to camp out on the banks of the Bow near Calgary for a week.

Pure bred horses are being brought into this district by the carload. A fine class of dairy cattle are also becoming numerous.

The funeral of Mrs. Wm. McIntyre took place last Thursday. It was very largely attended by friends from far and near. The floral offerings were numerous, showing something of the esteem in which the deceased lady was held.

Dear Editor,—I have received two parcels from the Rugby and Elkton Soldiers' Comforts Fund within the last month and take this opportunity of thanking the members through the columns of your paper. Yours truly, J. H. Robertson, France, June 9, 1917.

If a dairy cow nets \$10 a month is that a good average? At that rate 15 milkers would bring in a revenue of \$150 a month. There are many farmers in this district whose income averages that amount, and some whose returns are much more. Two factories manufacturing cheese and butter are operating in Didsbury and several more in the country districts around, and thousands of pounds of milk and cream are shipped every day to Calgary. That is one of the reasons why our farmers are prospering.

### Cheaper Poultry Feed

On account of the scarcity and high price of feed the poultry industry of this country is threatened by the prospect of the wholesale slaughter of laying stock and a serious falling off in the number of pullets to be matured.

The necessity for retaining for milling every possible bushel of wheat suitable for that purpose need not be emphasized. To provide poultrymen with feed for rearing their young stock without unnecessarily lowering the supplies of milling wheat, the federal Department of Agriculture has requested millers throughout Canada to put on the market the cracked and shrunken wheat removed from grain before it is milled.

In addition to small and broken wheat these gleanings consist chiefly of the seeds of wild buckwheat, a near relative of the cultivated buckwheat. The poultry division of the Central Experimental Farm has used wild buckwheat in feeding experiments and reports it to be a highly satisfactory poultry feed and has ordered two cars of buckwheat screenings for the Central and Branch Experimental Farms from the Canadian Government elevators at Fort William. Fowls used to good grain do not take to it at first, but when they become accustomed to it they eat it readily and do well on it.

The mill cleanings from local flour mills also contain traces of many other weed seeds, including several kinds of mustards. These, however, would not as a rule amount to more than two or three per cent. of the cleanings in the case of the standard grades of Western wheat. This material is specially recommended for backyard, suburban and professional poultrymen. On farms the cleanings from yards and poultry houses where it had been fed would have to be disposed of so as not to disseminate noxious weeds in grain fields.

Those interested in obtaining this class of feed should immediately ar-

range with local mills or feed dealers for a supply. The mills cannot be expected to keep this material for poultry unless it is demanded for that purpose and that rests with the poultrymen themselves.

### BIRTHS

CIPPERLEY—On Saturday, June 30th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cipperley, of Hunterville, a daughter.

LUCAS—On Friday, July 6th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lucas, of Elkton, twin girls.

DYCK—On Thursday, July 12th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dyck, a daughter.

REITAS—On Sunday, July 15th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reitas, of Carstairs, a son.

GOOD—On Sunday, July 15th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Good, a daughter.

SHAW—On Sunday, July 15th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Shaw, a son.

HUBER—On Monday, July 16th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Huber, a son.

## W. S. Durrer

**UNDERTAKER AND  
EMBALMER**

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

### BUSINESS LOCALS

**5¢ A LINE IN ADVANCE  
IN THIS COLUMN**

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

**WANTED**—A reliable girl for housework, good with children. Apply to the Pioneer Office, or P. O. Box 320.

**WANT** to lease a farm suitable for dairying. State locality and give description of property. Address F. W. BICKSALL, Cayley, Alta.

**INFORMATION** leading to the recovery of the following will be rewarded: 1 black mare branded with an acorn on right hip and 0 (goose egg) on left ribs. 1 bay mare branded with an acorn on the right hip, 4 white half stockings, white strip down face. Wm. H. DAVIES.

**WANTED**—A quiet, gentle pony that can be ridden by child. Apply Pioneer Office.

**HORSES** taken to pasture. Enquire E. E. Wilson, Didsbury.

**STOCK** taken to pasture on two miles east and half mile south of Didsbury. Apply F. D. ANDERS S, Didsbury.

**WANTED**—Eggs. We will pay the highest cash price. A. A. Ferrin, egg dealer, Didsbury.

### LAND OWNERS AND BUYERS

Most buyers come to Calgary first. If you wish to sell or buy farm, ranch or wild lands, write or call on E. NUNSELEY, Suite 1, 224 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Phone M6233. Twenty-five years experience in Alberta.

### HOUSE TO TRADE

Four lots (100 foot frontage) with large house two storeys, 13 rooms, steam heated, water system with bath, good well. Free of all encumbrances. Will trade for farm property. Apply Mrs. J. SKELTON, Drumheller.

## LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

**THE UNION BANK OF CANADA** is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

# UNION BANK

**OF CANADA**

Paid Up Capital: \$5,000,000.00

Total Assets Exceed: \$109,000,000.00

**The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada.**

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager

Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.



## GERMAN METHODS IN BELGIUM CREATE REAL REIGN OF TERROR

HORRORS OF THE GERMAN INQUISITION REVEALED

A Frightful Account Is Given of the So-called Judicial Methods  
Of the Germans in Dealing With the Persecuted Inhabitants  
Of Stricken Belgium

An interview was had by a representative of Reuter's Agency in London with a Belgian gentleman of high social position, who succeeded in escaping from Belgium, knowing that he was about to fall into the hands of the German secret police. He gives a terrible account of the Germans' so-called judicial methods, which have produced a veritable reign of terror, in many respects resembling the procedure of the Inquisition.

"In a vague way," he said, "the world knows something of German military tribunals; but I doubt if it is realized that something like one thousand citizens are condemned every month for patriotic offences. During the three months preceding January last, forty-two death sentences were inflicted in one court alone."

"Nobody who has not gone through it can realize the extent of terror which prevails, owing to the methods employed by the German secret police, and for obvious reasons, very few people are able to give any precise particulars."

"A German sergeant was ordered to arrest 'Francis-Tireurs' in the early days of the war, but as he was unable to find any, and not daring to present himself before his chief empty-handed, he simply arrested the first unoffending peasants he met on the road. The sort of thing now happens daily in the campaign of persecution directed against the patriots."

"Large towns like Brussels and Antwerp continue to swarm with spies, and they often visit small towns and even villages where they think there is the slightest chance to prosecute their abominable trade. Occasionally the secret police disguise themselves as escaped French prisoners, or pose as guides ready to help the distracted people to escape through the electric wire frontier. When they have succeeded in gaining the confidence of their victims, they promptly denounce them to the commandant."

"The next stage is the tragedy in prison, from which escape is almost impossible. Every day the victims are visited in their cells not by judges and lawyers, but by German officers and police bullies, who wring confessions from them. I know one man who was cross-examined in this way for eight hours without intermission and without food. When the first torturer was exhausted he was replaced by a second, who continued the ordeal. The prisoner, refusing to confess, was threatened and struck in the face."

"Some times 'gents provocateurs,' disguised as prisoners, mix with the patriots, abusing the Germans and complaining of their cruelty. In this way they obtain the sympathy and confidence of their companions, and, if the latter are unwise enough to trust them, they are promptly confronted with them and obliged to confess their fault. I also know cases where relatives and friends of prisoners were arrested, and the latter were told that their mother or sister had denounced them."

"Trial is a mere farce. In most cases the defendants may not receive the help of a Belgian barrister. This depends entirely on the good-will of the governor of the district. The

usual procedure is for the German clerk, after the indictment has been read, to speak a few words for the defence, without having any knowledge of the case. If a barrister does attend the case, he is not allowed to communicate with the prisoner, either in prison or elsewhere, so that it is impossible for him to obtain knowledge of the facts."

"The only way to help the prisoner is to obtain information by bribery from the clerk in charge of the dossier, and after the man has been condemned to address a petition to the Governor-General."

### Big List of Attractions

Amusement Features at Moose Jaw Ranchers' Fair Will Be of Exceptional Merit

The amusement features to be provided for visitors to the Ranchers' Fair and Livestock Show, to be held at Moose Jaw, July 17th to 20th, including the largest Midway ever seen in Western Canada, a number of marvellous platform vaudeville and acrobatic attractions, and the performances of a wonderfully intrepid young woman balloonist from Lille, France, promise to excel anything of the kind ever attempted in the Prairie Provinces.

On the Midway the visitor will find, among a large number of other things, a model submarine show, in which a perfect copy of the present death dealing sea weapon is submerged and operated before the visitors' eyes; an enormous Ferris Wheel; a rare exhibition of different specimens of the animal kingdom; a merry-go-round; a good old fashioned dinky Minstrel Show; a Fat Girl, the fattest who ever lived; and a large village of the tribe of Phillipino Igorotes, the peculiar little people from Uncle Sam's islands, who live on the flesh of dogs, and have such peculiar religious customs. In addition to these, other attractions without number will be there to lure and entertain the visitor, and anyone who would enjoy four days' of such amusement together with a great Stampede, horse races, and an agricultural and livestock show, should not fail to come to Moose Jaw the third week of July.

In addition, if death does not cut short her young life, Mile, Lucille Belmont, of Lille, France, will be seen each day in a death defying heart throbbing balloon ascension, and mad plunging drop to earth, which is only checked by the use of three parachutes. Mile, Belmont is today recognized as the world's foremost lady aviator, and her performances here in themselves will be well worth the trip.

### Germans Admit Subs Falling Off

According to the Rotterdam correspondent of the London Daily News, the German reports on the destruction wrought by the submarines not only show a regular daily falling off, but are becoming more vague in character, being simultaneously put back in less conspicuous places in the German newspapers, the places on the front pages being taken by highly laudatory reports of the latest air raids on England.

## Tunnelling the English Channel

What the Value Would be Is Brought Home During War Times

War, that for long years has lifted Englishmen's minds with fear of invasion if a tunnel were to be built under the English channel, strangely enough has pointed the very wisdom of the great undertaking. If there had been a tunnel under the English channel during this war, Great Britain would have been relieved of the task of conveying to and from France the transports and hospital ships which convey men and munitions and wounded and sick to and from the battlefields of France. The allies could laugh at threatening submarines in those waters. All these things the Englishman sees today, and it is more than likely that one of the first great after-the-war engineering feats that will be undertaken will be the construction of the English channel tunnel.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Sir Francis Fox explained that owing to the necessity of keeping the tunnel well within the thickness of the grey chalk that is characteristic of the southern limits of England, there would be a slight curve. The maximum depth of water over the channel would be from 160 to 180 feet, and the roof of chalk over the structure has been fixed at a minimum of 100 feet.

The tunnel would consist of two tubes of 18 feet diameter. All the work would be done by electrically driven machinery, and excavation and other operations would be carried on simultaneously at many points, and a record speed would be reached. The tunnel could be worked and ventilated and pumped by electricity from a Kent power station ten miles inland.

The tunnel would have a dip in the level of the rails forming a water-lock by which the tunnel could, in case of emergency, be filled with water from floor to roof for the length of a mile. This would be under control of Dover Castle, and the entrance and exit of both tunnels would be under the gun-fire of the Dover forts.

Trains would be run direct from London to Paris in less than six hours, and passengers would be able to go from London to Constantinople, Petrograd, and by the Siberian express to the Far East without change of carriage.

### Liquid Fire

How This Terrible Weapon of Destruction Is Projected

The Germans have not hesitated to introduce any of the latest or most modern weapons of offense and defense which they thought would be of advantage, regardless of The Hague Conventions or accepted standards of civilization. Among these is "liquid fire," a weapon of value principally because of its demoralizing effect upon those attacked. There have been casualties resulting from liquid fire, but it is the psychological effect that is sought.

The apparatus usually consists of a metal tank holding about four gallons of liquid to be burned, a section of pipe from this tank to a rubber hose at the other end, in which there is a smaller hard pipe about a yard long fitted with a nozzle and a friction igniter, as well as an oil burning wick. There is a valve near the tank and another near the nozzle. Beazol, from coal tar, and candles are used in equal proportions and are carried in the tank under a pressure of approximately 300 lbs. per square inch, this pressure being maintained by compressed nitrogen, an inert gas having no effect upon the contents of the tank. The tank and accessories are carried by one man, while the nozzle is carried by a companion when liquid is being burned. Or it may be fixed in position and operated by the same man who carries the tank.

In use a cap is drawn from the end of the nozzle and a wick burning kerosene or similar oil is thereby lighted, since the cap is a friction igniter. The oil is then turned on and is ignited as it leaves the nozzle under great pressure. The result is a flame of burning oil about 30 yards long. For two-thirds of this distance the flame is straight, but it then turns up as does any other flame. The flame may be directed against the ground, but care must be taken not to deflect it too sharply, as it may strike the ground and turn back toward those operating the device. It is therefore not well suited to firing down into a trench.

It is claimed by an expert from the American Chemical Society that liquid fire is not so effective a weapon now that it is understood by the troops and means for defense have been worked out. It can readily be understood, however, that a number of such devices, with the roar of the escaping oil, when used together gave a means of demoralizing the defenders of a trench, especially at night, and in the beginning was a valuable accessory, especially by railway parties—H. L. Howe, in Toronto Globe.

"My husband is always in the clouds."  
"Is he a dreamer or an aeronaut?"

## CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES UNITE IN FEEDING THE ALLIES

ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS IN CLOSER BOND

The Results of the British War Mission to the United States Will  
Have a Far-Reaching Effect, Making It Possible for the U. S.  
To Co-Operate More Fully With the Allies

### A Serious War

Lest the U.S. Alone Should Have  
to Settle With Germany

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, New York, in a recent Liberty Loan speech said:

"I am afraid that people are not altogether awake to the seriousness of this war; not altogether comprehending that we are in a war, that we are in a very serious war—war that might even come to our own shores. It is easy to think that Germany is 3,000 miles away, surrounded by the greatest armies that were ever assembled; that the war is likely to be over before we can get any men into it; that we are like a manufacturer or merchant who is getting his customers to keep on buying at rather exorbitant prices, and that we are doing a good thing in loaning to the Allies, but that we are not in a very serious situation. As I conceive it, it is much more serious than that."

"Now, just let us take one or two contingencies that are perfectly possible. We have had a revolution in Russia. No man in America or Russia can tell what the future of that situation is. It is surely conceivable that Russia might make a separate peace. I do not believe she will, but it is conceivable. What would happen then? It is said that there are a million and a half prisoners in Russia. Suppose all the forces of the Central Powers on the Eastern border might be withdrawn; suppose their forces were augmented by a million and a half returned prisoners; suppose Russia's food stores were opened for Germany, and all that happening very promptly, which is a conceivable thing. In that event could the armies of England and France on the western border withstand the onslaught? Is it not conceivable that if some solution is not found for the submarine menace England may be brought to the point of starvation? No matter what her wealth may be, starving men could not fight."

"I tell you it is within the possibility that we may be raising not a Liberty Loan to pay for a war we hope successfully to wage but a loan to pay the cost of a war Germany has been waging on civilization. This is no wild picture. I certainly do not believe it is within the future of events, but there is a possibility enough in it to cause us to wake up as a nation to make us recognize that we are in a great and uncertain war, and that we must support the military movement which this government has got to make."

### Steel That Won't Rust

A steel that neither rusts nor tarnishes has been discovered in England. It is what is commonly called alloy steel, that is, it differs from ordinary steel in that it contains a small amount of metal. In this case it is chromium, which is added in responsible for bestowing the stainless, and rustless property. By incorporating from twelve to fifteen per cent of this metal in mild carbon steel the new properties are obtained. An English metallurgist, in gathering together some rolls of steel which had lain a long time in his laboratory, noticed that while most of them were badly rusted or stained, a few were as bright as when originally made. This led to the present discovery and manufacture of the steel.

The British war mission left America last week after six weeks' of conferences which have reached into every phase of American life and are expected vitally to affect the future of the U.S., if not of the world.

Uncle Sam now knows the Allies' needs in detail and in the order of their importance, the Allies know America's resources and the degree of their availability. Thus it is possible for the United States to enter into co-operation with the grand alliance in the way most calculated to bring success.

While there have been no formal agreements or binding treaties, Great Britain and the United States undoubtedly have been placed on a closer basis of friendship than at any time since the separation a century and a quarter ago, and Mr. Balfour, who was in the U.S. longer than any previous foreign secretary had been away from London since the Napoleonic wars, has seen realized his life dream of closer sympathy between the two great branches of the English speaking people.

The most far-reaching understandings arrived at have been in trade matters. In general the United States will give the Allies preferential treatment in commerce. Details, however, could not be agreed upon, as Congress has not yet passed the legislation necessary to deal with embargo, trading with the enemy, control of cargo space, and the like.

A definite understanding has been reached to cover both American and Canadian wheat for sale to the Allied wheat executive. Canada will co-operate fully with the U.S., probably through the proposed food administration bureau, and will agree to the control of prices if that policy be adopted in legislation now before the U.S. congress. The wheat executive committee has supplied the figures of its needs, expressed confidence that they can be met, and shown how the results will be allotted among the various Allies.

Munitions control and purchase will be similarly centralized, through the Allied buying committee, though without price control. The council of national defence has charged itself with so increasing manufacture as to provide for the American army without cutting off exports vitally needed abroad.

The United States is considering the invitation extended by the British that all the Allies send permanent representatives to sit on the Allied commissions in London, including those on wheat, munitions, shipping and general supplies.

In finance the mission has secured government loans to Great Britain at 3 1/2 per cent, or at cost to the U.S. government and at a saving of 1 1/2 to 2 per cent to the British.

The British visitors were able to clear away many doubts as to military training and other technical matters. The fruits of Great Britain's experience have been invaluable in guiding American officials and lessons learned by Britain have proved decisive on many points of policy.

The mission found it necessary to have a number of its experts in Washington as attaches to the embassy to help handle the enormous amount of new work developed. Lord Eustace Percy and C. J. Phillips will continue trade discussion, and Geoffrey Butler, of the foreign office, will continue his services to the press. A house near the embassy has been taken as an overflow.

## Moose Jaw Ranchers' Fair And Live Stock Show

Real, Live, Western Holiday, with

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Midway  
Aviation Feats  
Horse Races  
Live Stock Fair  
And Premier  
Platform  
Attractions

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**OSTERMOOR**

## Famous New York Homes

Nothing Was Too Good for the Allied Missions

In England when a distinguished guest visits the nation he is lodged at one of the Royal palaces; in Canada he goes to the government house or a hotel; in the Argentine he is entertained in a mansion provided for the purpose by La Presna, the great newspaper; in the United States the millionaires are the hosts. Two of the finest homes in the world were at the disposal of General Joffre, M. Viviani and Mr. Balfour on the occasion of their short stay in New York. If two had not been enough, no doubt they could have had a dozen more. In this event, however, they probably could have picked out only three in New York, and maybe in the whole United States, that would have vied with the Astor mansion and the Frick residence, which were their temporary homes. Only the Clark mansion, whose architecture somebody once referred to as "frozen ragtime," and the Carnegie house, rival the Astor and Frick mansions in attracting the attention of visitors.

It was fitting that the Astor home should be placed at the disposal of Mr. Balfour in view of the international character of the family, which, though originally Dutch, may now claim to be half English and half American. The Astor home, as most visitors to New York do not need to be reminded, is on the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, and is undoubtedly the most famous of the old houses in the city, just as the Frick mansion is the most famous of the newer palaces. It was built for Mrs. William Astor, for many years the acknowledged ruler of New York society. It was reported on one occasion that Mrs. Astor had her name copyrighted so that her visiting cards bore only the simple and unostentatious inscription, "Mrs. Astor." Of this grand dame it was also said that when she drove down Fifth avenue it was her custom to bow right and left to the peasants as though she were a queen leading a procession.

It was this Mrs. Astor, who in collaboration with Ward McAllister, the male leader of New York society, coined the phrase the "Four Hundred." In making up a list of those who might be invited to her parties she found that there were just about four hundred entitled to the distinction, and the fact being noised abroad in the newspapers, the phrase became a household word. Some of the most gorgeous entertainments ever pulled off in New York took place at the Astors'. The home is really two houses, but able to be thrown into one for doings of a particularly impressive nature. One home was occupied by Mrs. Astor, and the other by John Jacob Astor, her son. When the latter perished on the Titanic his widow inherited the house, but a clause in the Astor will provided that in the event of marrying again the home should revert to her stepson, Vincent Astor. The widow chose another husband, and so the mansion is now the property of the young man.

Apart from its inhabitants the chief charm of the Astor home consists of its vases, bronze groups, hot and cold water, tapestries and paintings. There is a celebrated portrait of Mrs. Astor by Carolus Duran; a Troyon of a dog driving sheep, or, in other words of several sheep being driven by a dog; Gerome's "Turkish Bathers"; works by Meissonier, Detaille, Corot's "Nest," and many other notable performances by the French school. If the Balfour party has the time to examine closely the treasures of the mansion it will find that they are worthy of the honor that has been done it by its guests. In time to come, no doubt, the room that Mr. Balfour frequented, the cooking conveniences that were not disdained by his suite, will take their places in American lore with the English homes in which King Charles postponed the last fatal hair-dressing, or in which Queen Elizabeth gave the feminine counterparts of what another sex and in less exalted circumstances were badly mentioned as snobs.

It was in the Frick home that Joffre, Viviani and the other members of the French mission sought forgetfulness of the trenches. The Frick home cost \$5,000,000, thus making ordinary Hindenburg lines look cheap. It is on Fifth avenue between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, where the old Lenox library used to stand. It houses one of the greatest collections of paintings in the possession of a private individual. Mr. Frick bought at the Morgan sale the famous Fragonard panels, which the late J. P. Morgan had purchased for \$350,000. It is said that they cost the steel magnate no much less than a million and a quarter of dollars. In order that the treasures might be properly housed he had his drawing room remodeled and extended to twice its normal size. In addition there are scores of other famous works of art, mostly French, which these distinguished Frenchmen will be familiar with if they have read the popular French magazines in the past few months. In fine, New York has taken extreme measures to make the "hero of the Marne," M. Viviani and Mr. Balfour and their entourage feel at home and in the midst of loving friends during their stay in the American metropolis.

## Hot Corner on Tigris

How British Gunboats Put the Retreating Turks to Rout

Edmund Candler, press correspondent with the Mesopotamian army, sends this interesting story of a fight on the Tigris below Baghdad between the flotilla of gunboats and the retreating Turks:

"Our gunboats and cavalry have turned the Turkish retreat into a rout. The Tigris fleet has been waiting fifteen months for this chance. Soon after passing Baghailah, 45 miles up stream from Kut, the fleet came in contact with the Turkish infantry, who lined the bend and poured in a heavy fire. But it was at Nahr Kellah bend that the Turks made the most desperate efforts to hold us up. The river here turns back on itself in a complete hairpin bend, so that passing vessels are under fire from three sides. Turkish artillery and machine gun teams dug themselves in at the apex of the bend, raked the gunboats as they were coming and going, and fired point-blank at them as they passed.

Our 12-pounder pom-poms and machine guns enfiladed the position as the vessels went by, pounding the Turkish trenches at 300 yards. It was a hot corner for us. Both the quartermaster and pilot in the conning-tower of one of the monitors were shot dead, and the captain entered just in time to save the vessel from running full steam ashore.

"Swinging round the bend at 16 knots, the fleet reached a point where the road comes in towards the river, and their machine guns played havoc with the Turkish transport and gun teams. More enemy guns were abandoned. Our horse artillery got on to them at the same time, and afterwards we found the Turkish dead on the road. There was every sign of panic and rout—bullocks still alive and unyoked entangled in traces of trench mortar carriages, broken wheels, cast equipment, overturned limbers hundreds of live shells of various calibres scattered over the country for miles. Every bend of the road told its tale of confusion and flight. Here there was a field post office with Turkish money orders circling round in the wind. There was a brand new Mercedes motor car held up for want of petrol carloads of small-arm ammunition, hats, boots, oil drums; things destroyed or half destroyed.

"Decapitated carcasses of stock which could not keep up with the rout and white columns of smoke ahead told of further destruction. There was enough litter by the road to keep the army in fuel for weeks. Then one saw a whole battery of 12-cm. field guns with their breechlocks removed, but buried too hastily near by, and betrayed by an entrenchment tool.

"The gunboats, while keeping up a brisk fire on the bank, were also engaging the enemy's shipping at an extreme range. Two vessels were soon seized—one of them had a thousand Turkish wounded and sick on board—and Firefly, the gunboat lost by us at Ctesiphon, was next captured. A third ship, the Pioneer, which the enemy set on fire was saved. We captured Baghailah, and the place yielded a great quantity of bridging material, ordnance stores, ammunition carts, tents, telephone wire, trench mortars and a number of abandoned guns lying half in the water on the left bank. By this time the enemy were moving on a broad front as a disorganized rabble, no longer in organized columns of fours."

## Girls Beating Krupp

Girl Munition Workers in England Doing Good Work

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle writes of an explosives factory as follows: But now we went to the further end, where this devil's porridge is finally seasoned into the fit food for our hungry guns. How hungry those guns are our minds can hardly conceive. We can never beat Hindenburg until we have beaten Krupp, and that is what these laughing khaki girls of Moorside and elsewhere are going to do. Hats off to the women of Britain! Even all the exertions of the militants shall not in future prevent me from being an advocate for their vote, for those who have helped to save the state should be allowed to help to guide it.

To the further end did we go then, passing great power houses and central controls upon the way, and there we saw pressing and kneading; and stuff like brown sugar being squeezed into brown macaroni and finally dried into black liquorice sticks, which are cut up and blended so as to get a standard strength. Here supervision is needed for a quaint cause. Girls have been known, out of love for Tommy, to put an extra pinch in the brew, with the result, of course, of entirely upsetting its ballistic qualities. We take it for granted that a gunner shooting at three miles can speedily range on a mere slit in the ground. I saw with my own eyes a house at 6,000 yards lifted off the face of the earth at the fourth round. When you see the girls blending the stuff with the finest care to get the absolute standard you begin to understand what lies behind it.

The quiet wedding may be the calm before the storm.

## The Clashing Ideals

This Is a War Between Organized Paganism and Organized Christianity

The ideal of autocracy is organized paganism. The ideal of democracy is organized Christianity.

In the United States, England, France, Italy and now in Russia, the officials of the governments are the servants of the people; in Germany the people are the servants of the officials. Over twenty years ago Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell in his "Government and Parties in Continental Europe" noted the contrasted tendencies in Germany toward autocracy and in the rest of western Europe toward democracy:

"The emperor is indeed an ardent believer in the new monarchial theory which has recently come into vogue in Germany—a theory that decries universal suffrage and proclaims the military monarchy as the best possible form of government—this furnishing one of many examples of the way the end of the century is rejecting the principles and reversing the conclusions that have been laboriously developed during the last hundred years. The fact is that ever since the battle of Sadowa a profound change has been coming over the German character. The dreamy, poetical, mystical temperament has given way before the hard, practical, organizing spirit of the Prussians. The unity of the fatherland which the dreamers failed to accomplish was brought about by means of the drill sergeant, and hence the nation is ruled by his methods."

And now the drill sergeant is endeavoring to impose his methods on all Europe. A nation possessed by the spirit of paganism and avowing its principle that the princes should exercise dominion over the people has entered upon a crusade to impose that principle as a law on nations which have imbibed the spirit of Christianity and have organized their political and educational systems on the principle that "whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

The cruelties perpetrated by German soldiers under the commands of their superior officers have surprised and horrified all Christendom. But, however they might have horrified, they should not have surprised us. When people revolt against pagan power, pagan power knows no mercy in quelling the revolt. It recognizes no virtue in the ruler but authority, no virtue in the ruled but submission. In 1913 a member of the German Reichstag, repeating what in substance had been repeated by various German authors during nearly half a century, wrote:

"In warfare the greatest absence of scruples, if one sets about the matter intelligently, coincides in reality with the greatest humanity. When we are in a position to wipe out London by a method in our possession, it is more humane to do so than to allow a single one of our German comrades to shed his blood on the field of battle, for so radical a cure would bring about peace as quickly as possible. Hesitation, temporizing, sentimentality, and consideration are unpardonable weaknesses. A decided unscrupulous action—a display of efficacy, and victory follows."—From the Outlook, New York.

## The Perfect Woman

She is 40, Mother of Five Children, Religious, Athletic and Learned

"The Perfect Woman" has just been defined by a conference in Liverpool of teachers from the girls' schools throughout England. Here is the result of their united efforts: "The perfect woman is forty, is married, and is the mother of five children. She is in happy circumstances, living in a beautiful part of the country, a few miles from a big town. She is the centre of a good home, in which there is a high standard of cleanliness and comfort, and where good taste in everything visible, in furniture, carpets, curtains, wall paper ornaments, clothes.

"The ideal woman is sensible and business-like, and her home is a place of peace. She is patriotic and interested in politics, and does all she can to remove the causes of suffering among the poor. She is a delightful companion, and has a gift for friendship. She is a religious woman, and tries to fulfil her duty toward God and toward other people. "She takes walks, rides bicycles, climbs, swims, dances, skates, rows and plays games. She can ride a horse and drive a motor car. She is proficient in many branches of practical learning. She can do anything and everything about the house. She has some knowledge about the law, knows how to invest money, can use a typewriter. She is a great reader; every day she reads some serious book, as well as a newspaper and a novel. She speaks three languages besides her own, and reads foreign books. She is fond of gardening and has learned several crafts—wood carving, metal work, bookbinding and embroidery."

Immediately after the war women in France will be permitted to vote on an equality with men at municipal elections.

## In Mesopotamia

The Days of Muddle are Ended by General Maude

Nothing more efficient than the lines of communications and supplies serving the British forces in Mesopotamia can well be imagined. The days of muddle are ended and order has been evolved out of chaos. All that human agency can do has been and is being done to turn past failures to success and prevent future breakdowns in organization.

Communications by road, railway and river have been laid out and developed on a well-thought-out plan. Facilities for the loading and unloading of vessels at Basra are now on an adequate scale. Stores in abundance are available and methodically controlled. Medical equipment has been introduced on a lavish scale. An ample water supply is assured at every base and camp.

Sanitation has been taken in hand. An anti-fly crusade is being carried on, though any appreciable diminution of the fly plague can only be achieved by herculean efforts and after long time. The construction of public works, houses, stores, electric light plants, cold-storage, wharves, docks, roads and railways goes merrily on, and on so large a scale and of such solidity that it is not surprising if the inhabitants of the country interpret these activities as denoting a determination on the part of the British visitor to remain permanently in Mesopotamia.

The feeding of the troops from the firing line to the base is excellent, and in the army canteens there is an abundance of purchasable necessities and luxuries.

From Basra to Sheik Saad one may travel in considerable comfort in one of the "P" boats of newest design, admirably adapted for their purpose, which is that of a ferryboat. These boats are used for the rapid evacuation of wounded when heavy fighting is going on. What is wanted for this purpose is as much clear deck space as possible and no frills. The boats are admirably designed, adequately staffed and equipped with every conceivable comfort.

Sheik Saad is the jumping-off place for troops, stores and ammunition brought up, and for the transfer from rail and light vessels to larger ships of sick and wounded going down to the base hospitals. Sheik Saad itself has two large hospitals, one for Indians and one for Europeans, and also a large casualty clearing station. Elaborate arrangements exist for feeding the wounded all along the line, and on arrival at rail-head, and though the sojourn at this point of casualties is mostly of quite brief duration, the facilities are as complete as those of a hospital in England.

During the storming of Sanna-yat the first roar of bombardment began at 10 o'clock; the first wounded were in the field ambulance at noon, and at 4 in the afternoon were on their way down stream, their wounds dressed, their stomachs well filled, their cigarettes alight.

The hottest of the hot weather is now at hand with all its attendant horrors, and all the obstacles which nature in Mesopotamia flings in the path of the military commander. The soil the rain, the climate, the floods, the flies and the heat combine to make the conduct of a campaign in the Tigris Valley during the summer months a task of stupendous difficulty. The difficulties are being tackled and overcome with success.

## What She Wanted

An Old Lady With an Appetite and the Bell Cord

An old lady was taking her first railroad ride. She noticed the bell cord overhead, and turning to a little boy who was sitting across the aisle, said, "Sonny what's that for?" "That, ma'am," he said, with a mischievous twinkle in his eye, "is to ring when you want something to eat."

Shortly afterward the old lady reached her umbrella up and gave the cord a vigorous yank. The train was in the middle of a trestle, the whistle sounded, the train began to slacken speed, windows were thrown open, questions were asked, and confusion reigned among the passengers. The old lady sat calmly through it all.

Presently the conductor came running through the car. "Who pulled that bell?" he roared.

"I did," replied the old lady, meekly.

"What do you want?" asked the conductor impatiently. "Well," she replied meditatively, "you may bring me a ham sandwich and a cup of tea."—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Argentina's Wheat Supply

Reports that Argentina had a large quantity of wheat available for export were categorically denied by Senor Pueyrredon, minister of foreign affairs and agriculture. "We have every interest in exporting our products," he said, "but unfortunately it is actually impossible to export more wheat before the new crop. This crop, I estimate, will be early and abundant. In some regions it has already begun to grow." The area sown, added the minister, was greater this year than last.

## Germany's Huge Human Sacrifice

Continue to Lose Men in Order to Stave Off Defeat

When the war is over the percentage of men killed and disabled in Germany will vastly exceed that of any of her foes. But since the lines that she holds are relatively short, she is still able to man them. She had more than 8,000,000 to start with. Her own lists show a loss of more than 4,000,000 which means a permanent loss of about 2,000,000. Such figures as I can get suggest that her loss has been much greater, perhaps her permanent loss has been 3,000,000. But 5,000,000 are all that are needed to hold her lines and give her such reserves as she yet needs, however greatly she may be outnumbered.

The military and political masters of Germany have decided that even the great human sacrifice, disproportionate to that of all other nations fighting, shall be borne by Germany rather than that they shall have to concede defeat or give up stolen territory. So far they have been able to persuade their people to stand by them; they have been able to do this because of the submarine and the Russian revolution. We believe Germany is beaten, but we have no reasons of convincing the German people. They believe that the Allies must give over the battle before numbers win it for them. Even though we refuse to accept their logic, we must recognize that they accept it and that their determination to continue rests upon just as firm ground, so far as their minds are concerned, as does our determination for us.

In sum, the present indications all point to a campaign of 1918. Despite German shortage of food, it now seems likely that Germany will weather the crisis of June and July and survive until the new crop begins to come in. This means that there will be no surrender due to famine this year.

On the military side there is no present promise of a German collapse before snow flies, despite the steady progress of British armies and the unmistakable superiority of the British over the Germans in material and men. Further German retreats are assured, but there is no present indication that these retreats will bring the Allies much beyond the Belgian frontier or within striking distance of Aix-la-Chapelle and the lower Rhine.—By Frank H. Simonds in New York Tribune.

## Reprisals Necessary

Barbarities Committed by Germany Must Be Checked

A fine old clergyman is the Most Reverend Randall Thomas Davidson, born in 1848, and Archbishop of Canterbury for fourteen years. As a scholar he knew much about wars without ever seeing a tented field or a trench at the front. His protest in the the house of lords against the bombardment of Freiburg by British and German aviators, in which eleven persons were killed and twenty-seven injured, according to German accounts, is wholly understandable. He does not believe in "reprisals."

Yet the answer of Lord Curzon is irrefutable. The sinking of hospital ships by German submarines in the nature of things cannot be punished by executing the criminals. It can only be brought home to Germany by reprisals, in themselves inhumane, distinctly announced as such to the whole civilized world.

It is with reluctance that English men face this necessity. They regret the fate of non-combatants. But in some way, barbarities by Germans must be checked, and this is the only remedy known to the traditions of war, the only remedy that suggests itself to the keenest modern intelligence.—From the Brooklyn Eagle.

## Prohibiting Export

No More Canadian Wheat to Be Sent to Neutral Nations

The exportation of Canadian wheat to neutral countries has been stopped. A prohibitory order to that effect has been passed.

This decision has been reached by the government after consideration of the food situation in Canada and the advanced prices of foodstuffs. The government is not prepared to grant any further licenses for the exportation of wheat and flour to other than British and allied countries.

The order will cut off trade in these commodities with countries such as Holland, Sweden and Denmark. Considerable tonnage is reported to be on this side of the Atlantic waiting to carry wheat to the countries affected by this prohibition.

## A Receptacle

"My hair is coming out," said a man to his doctor. "Please give me something to keep it in."

"Well," said the doctor, "here's an old pillbox. Will that do?"

"After all, money is a vulgar thing." "Not thousand dollar bills; they move in very select society."

## An Inheritance Worth Defending

Lloyd George Tells Britishers About the Richness of the Tight Little Island

This is a great country. It is a country with a good many natural advantages. It is not a matter to be despised that it should be an island. Read what is happening in Belgium and in the occupied territories of France and Russia, and you will realize that we have a good deal to be thankful for that there is a fine old moat round this castle. Don't take advantage of that to do nothing. Work all the harder for gratitude that you have got it; work all the harder to preserve it. They are trying to bridge it. They are trying to make it impossible for us to use it. It is a rich land, rich in its soil, rich in its deposits under the soil; rich in its people, rich in its past, rich in its present, and God knows what riches there are in its future. That depends upon its people today. It is a great land. It has the possession of a great past, which the struggle of generations for freedom have matured into the traditions of liberty that have enriched it, and have ennobled its institutions and dignified its people.

It is an inheritance worth defending. But no man or woman who shares in that inheritance, as we all do, has the right to pass its defence on to his neighbor or to his neighbor's son, but should stand for it himself. It is as much his as theirs. The duty, the privilege, the pride of defending it ought to be his as much as theirs. Then, when this struggle is over, we can each feel that we have not merely held Britain immune from the greatest terror that ever menaced its liberty, but that this land stood for most among the nations of the earth, organized and arrayed in defence of the flag of human civilization.—From a Speech by Lloyd George.

### More Brutal Atrocities

Germans Drive Children Into Factories and Fields

A Times' correspondent, who has been at considerable trouble to verify his facts, and on records that for which there is the clearest evidence, compiles a list of brutal atrocities against the military authorities in charge of Northern France. He states that it matters little from which province of invaded France the refugees are being repatriated, their condition is practically the same—broken in body and mind, but unconquerable in spirit.

Some convoys say that they have not tasted meat for two years, others have had it in small quantities as lately as 15 months ago; the most fortunate of all tell us that meat rations came to an end a fortnight before their departure. All food is at famine prices; candles cost 12 francs for a packet of eight; petrol is prohibitive. Yet, in spite of all this physical impoverishment, forced labor is the rule in town and village alike; the old men and women up to any age, and children as young as 13, are compelled to work in factories and fields, their wages varying from two to three francs a day, out of which they have to pay for their food about 50 per cent. of their total takings.

To this rule there is no exception: one person in every household is allowed to stop at home to perform domestic duties, which include the washing of the German soldiers' dirty linen.

The discipline imposed scarcely differs from slave-driving in its palmy days. At harvest-time work is obligatory all the week round, Sundays and feast-days included; no one may stop work to go to mass.

Two girls who went to church one Sunday morning were in prison the same afternoon; a child of 14 in the same village got four days' imprisonment for not doing a full day's work; a woman who gave an apple to a Belgian prisoner was condemned to 10 days' imprisonment; another woman's sentence was 42 days with hard labor for straying 20 yards beyond the boundary limit, and yet another, aged 79, received a fortnight's cells for going to see her sick daughter, who lived a short distance out of bounds.

These are but a very few cases, typical of hundreds, which illustrate the bitter complaints against the behavior of the German troops and of the officials in occupation of French territory.

### A Happy Accident

"What do you suppose has come over my husband this morning, Sophia?" exclaimed a conscientious little bride to the new servant. "I never saw him start to the station so happy. He's whistling like a lark!" "I'm afraid I'm to blame, mum. I got the packages mixed this morning and gave him birdseed instead of his regular breakfast food, mum."—New Idea.

"Want to get off again, do you?" roared the boss. "This will be the third time you've been off this week. What's the trouble now?" "I want to get my eyes examined," sullenly replied the clerk. "Well, get 'em carefully examined while you're about it. You'll be looking for work after Saturday night."

## Romance of Alfalfa

One of the Romances of Agriculture Is the Story of Alfalfa

The story of alfalfa is one of the romances of agriculture. Five hundred years before Christ the plant was recognized in Persia, but it was not until a little over half a century ago that it first became generally known in North America.

In the interval between these periods the history of alfalfa is interwoven with the rise and fall of Empires and the movements of armed hosts. Alfalfa furnished fodder for the war horses of the Persians when Greece was invaded by the latter. Carried to Northern Africa, possibly by one of the followers of the Queen of Sheba, it was later taken to Italy and still later the Moors left it in Spain as the one really beneficial legacy of the Arab conquest. When the Spaniards themselves became conquerors, in turn they took the plant with them to Mexico in North America and Chile in South America, and from Mexico it has spread, via California, all over the western and middle western States, and from Chile it has crossed the Andes to feed the herds of Argentina.

To the Arabs we owe the origin of the name by which the plant is best known. To them it was *alfacaca*, "the best fodder." To Italy we owe the plant's other name, *lucerne*.

While the Spaniards are chiefly responsible for the introduction of alfalfa into the warmer States of the neighboring Union, the growing of the crop in Canada and the northern States appears to have been made possible by the introduction of seed from Germany. Alfalfa was first taken to Germany by the Spaniards, and in time it became hardened by its environment. From Germany Wendelin Grimm in 1857 brought a 20-pound package of this hardy seed to America, and from that 20-pound packet most of the alfalfa grown in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana originated. About the same time another German brought to the Niagara district other hardy seed, and from this has sprung the Ontario variegated of today, a variety which has given as satisfactory results in Ontario as Grimm has given in Minnesota.

But what a story! From Persia to Greece, from northern Africa to Spain, from Spain to Germany on one side and Mexico on the other, and then from Germany to Ontario and Minnesota.

## Round Headed Men Are the Best

Make the Nearest Perfect Husband, Declares Dr. Katherine Blackford

What? Look at your young man's business rating? Nonsense! Look at his head. Spend your time looking up his habits? More nonsense! Look at his nose. Worry about his chin, if you like, but never about his bank account, because if he has the right sort of chin the bank account will just naturally come, and if his nose is the right shape so is his family tree, and if he is a roundhead—well, if he is a roundhead, grab and wed him on the spot.

This advice to young women with a longing for matrimony is given by Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford of New York city, and she ought to know, because she has been going about with a tape measure and a notebook for years, measuring ears and noses and heads, and then checking up characters, Bradstreet reports and prison statistics.

She has bot things to such a fine point that she can well look at a man and tell exactly what he will do in any given circumstances. And she has a tip for the Hand Holders Society that ought to be worth fortunes. The horny-handed man isn't what poetry says he is. He may be noble and a pioneer and all that, but his heart is likely to be harder than the callous on his palm, and he can't be made to loosen up except with dynamite or a threat of jail.

Doctor Blackford says the man with a soft hand is also likely to have a soft heart, and any girl knows what she can do to a soft heart. The only drawback is that the soft-hearted man is likely to be mushy and wants to spend his time in kissing when he should be hustling for the wherewithal to pay the landlord. Doctor Blackford says—science has shown that the space in front of the ears is occupied by the brains that control the soul, the intellect and the esthetic things of life, while the space behind the ears is filled with animal instinct.

Working on this theory, she explains that the perfect man is the one with ears in the middle—and that generally means a round head. The flat head means he probably will develop into a deacon and a leading citizen, but have a leaning toward cantankerousness, while if his head is long on top he is going to thirst for monkey dinners and the privilege of sitting next to the smart set. And the man with the high head—that is, one whose dome slopes up from the eyebrows like a coconut—that's the man who writes "The snow that melts in the spring, let us sing," and maybe tries to interpret Greek emotions by means of Greek dances. He's ornamental, true, but instead of doing the feeding, he has to be fed.

The average resident of the United Kingdom consumes about a pint and a half of tea each day.

## Women of Russia to Celebrate Vodka Ukase

Anniversary of Prohibition Edict in Russia Set Aside as Day of Thanksgiving

Women, always the greatest sufferers as the result of the legalized liquor traffic, are showing, in Russia at least, that a prohibition edict deserves recognition by a day of public thanksgiving. A full statement of the case is given in the following article in the Woman's Journal:

"Another red-letter day has been added to the Russian women's calendar. It is July 29, the anniversary of the day when Czar Nicholas issued his ukase forbidding the sale of vodka."

No business will be done on this day, and processions of women will go to the churches to give thanks for the greatest blessing they have received for centuries.

The prohibition law has quite altered life for the working class women in Russia. Money formerly spent on drink is now spent upon clothing and schooling for the children, on newspapers and on war loan investments.

The Russian workman no longer counts Monday as a holiday; he cannot get drunk on Sunday. The gutters of Moscow, Petrograd and other large cities are no longer encumbered on saints' days and Sundays with forms of dead drunk workmen.

Crime has decreased; children look better because they get better food. Co-operative unions are increasing by leaps and bounds; there is a perfect rush for all kinds of popular reading matter; and family life is much improved. Women are no longer beaten by drunken husbands.

The provincial council of the province of Moscow lately sent out questions to the heads of villages in that province asking what the peasants really thought about the drink prohibition ukase. The answers came, showing that while all women praised the ukase, a small minority of the men condemned it.

## The Climax of Impudence

The Accursed System Which Is Destined to Perish by the Sword

The German government has made what it calls an offer of peace, and I suppose you have read the document. It is really, I think, the most impudent document which ever came from the pen of mortal man. There is a human nature of which we do understand, and there is German nature which we are beginning to understand. Napoleon said at one time that he was not like other men—that he was not to be bound by the moral scruples which attach to the rest of us. In that respect the Germans are all Napoleons. (Laughter.) They are all supermen who can do anything with a good conscience, but who can be very indignant when anything is done to them in return. (Hear, hear.) You know the document. It began by asserting that they were injured innocents, fighting a war of self-defence against a world in aggression against them. Our memories are not so very short as all that. We know that in those fateful days—which those who had taken a part in them, however, small, would never forget—at the end of July 1914, when peace or war with all its horrors was in the balance, the German emperor had but to whisper the word "peace" and there would have been peace throughout the world. Every one knows that even at the last moment Austria, whose stupid diplomacy has been a proverb among the nations for generations, was stepping back from the abyss, affrighted, and Germany plunged her in. She chose war. The German emperor and the military caste, which either followed or drove him, drew the sword, and it is now our prayer and our belief that the accursed system for which it stands will perish by the sword. (Cheers.)—Bonar Law.

The little courtesies of life are too often forgotten where it is most important that it should be remembered, in the home and with one's own family. Polite attentions cost but a thought, but are often worth more than money. Some honest, hard-working, good people appear to think politeness is for the "stylish" only. Yet no home is so humble that the practice of courtesies will not add to its comfort and happiness. A habit of politeness, of paying little grateful attentions to one another goes far to prevent discord. The guest comes only for a time into the family. The wish to make him comfortable and at ease is expressed in polite attentions. How much more important that the same desires should be expressed to the family on whose happiness and good-will your own depend.—Milwaukee Journal.

## Courtesy at Home

A Habit of Politeness Goes Far to Prevent Discord

The little courtesies of life are too often forgotten where it is most important that it should be remembered, in the home and with one's own family. Polite attentions cost but a thought, but are often worth more than money. Some honest, hard-working, good people appear to think politeness is for the "stylish" only. Yet no home is so humble that the practice of courtesies will not add to its comfort and happiness. A habit of politeness, of paying little grateful attentions to one another goes far to prevent discord. The guest comes only for a time into the family. The wish to make him comfortable and at ease is expressed in polite attentions. How much more important that the same desires should be expressed to the family on whose happiness and good-will your own depend.—Milwaukee Journal.

Native—No doubt in case of war we shall throw in our lot with Britain and France, and the alliance will be offensive.

Hyphenite—It will be to me.

Following the musical program Mrs. J. T. Brown read an article on "Personal Devils." Seventeen were present.

## Count Ferdinand Zeppelin

World Will Ultimately Profit From Invention of the Dirigible Balloon

The name of the late Count Zeppelin is as certain to be perpetuated in every cultured language in the world as is the name of Sir Herbert Maxwell, and for a strictly analogous reason: the former was the first experimenter to produce a practical dirigible balloon, as the latter was the first to produce a practical workable machine gun. Alike from the viewpoint of the scientist and from that of the man in the street, it matters little what motive prompted the inventor in either case, any more than in that of Morse who invented the telegraph or Bell who invented the telephone. All four instruments have added indefinitely to military efficiency, but during the coming century of peace they will be improved, if not perfected, for pacific rather than belligerent purposes.

The merit of Count Zeppelin as an inventor is that he spent his own private fortune in conducting experiments so costly that few men can afford to imitate him. The world will ultimately profit by what he has taught it, despite the murderous use of his creation in the present war. Compared with the submarine, its destructiveness becomes a bagatelle, while there can be no question of its future availability for rapid transit on peaceful voyages. At no distant date, by taking advantage of weather conditions, Zeppelins, probably under some other name for a time, will be found ferrying passengers across the English Channel in numbers that will make them business rivals of passenger steamers, or even of Channel tunnel railways. It is not a wild flight of fancy to even foresee a time when dirigible balloons will cross the North Atlantic.—Toronto Globe.

## German-American Papers

Mischiefous Results of Their Pro-German Propaganda During Past Thirty Months

The blame for this unfortunate situation rests primarily upon the German-language press of the United States. Its responsibility is the greater because the motive was mainly commercial.

When the war began, the German-language newspapers in the United States were rapidly dying. For years they had been steadily losing circulation, revenue and prestige, and the end was in sight. They seized upon the way as their opportunity to rehabilitate themselves financially. This could be done only by an organized appeal to the passion and racial solidarity of Americans of German birth.

The efforts of the German-language press were adroitly supplemented by efforts—and the money—of the official German propaganda. All American newspapers which were not pro-German were assailed as the fountainhead of lies. Germans were warned not to read them, as these newspapers were in the pay of the British government. Likewise, eminent American whose sympathies were with the allies were denounced as paid emissaries of Great Britain. They, too, had been bought with British gold.

This campaign went on day after day, week after week, month after month. In every controversy between the United States and Germany the full influence of the German-language press was thrown on the side of Germany and against the United States. The neutrality of the administration was attacked at every point and at every angle. The German-language newspapers were apparently edited by one man and directed by one mind. Whatever the issue, they all said the same thing. Every new scheme for bedeviling the United States and inciting sedition for the benefit of German autocracy received their strident approval and support.

In time the German government came to believe that the opinion which it was promoting and playing for in the United States was the opinion of the American people. Even the re-election of President Wilson did not wholly disillusion it, as the submarine decree subsequently proved.

Whether or not we have actual war with Germany, the lesson of the last thirty months is the most vital lesson that the American people have had to learn since the destruction of slavery and secession. This nation cannot exist half American and half alien. It must be "one people," and if we shirk longer the task of making it one people we are inviting the destruction of the republic.—From the New York World.

## A Grateful Man

"I say," the visitor told the police sergeant, "my neighbor had all his chickens stolen last night."

"How many?"

"Oh, I don't know."

"You want to make a report of these chickens being stolen?"

"No, I'll let him do that."

"Well (impatiently), what do you want?"

"Why, I just want to ask you if the police catch that chicken thief to give him my thanks!"—Boston Globe.

Willis—"What kind of a school is your son attending?" Gillis—"Very fashionable—one of these institutions where you develop the mind without using it."—Life.

## New Policewomen Of Great Britain

Miss Dawson, the Commandant, Tells of Their Onerous Duties in the War

"I think we have won a permanent place for the woman policeman in England," said Miss A. Damer Dawson, commandant of the women's police service, in response to an inquiry as to the status of the organization. "We have at least proved our usefulness, although we have not accomplished as much as we would have done if we had been given a better chance and a wider opportunity. But we must not complain. We are young as an organization. We are growing steadily in power and influence. That is something."

The women's police service was founded at the beginning of the war for the purpose of training a body of women who might be used as "substitute police," more especially as protective and preventive agents among women and children.

"At that time," remarked Miss Dawson, "there seemed almost no opening for a practical demonstration of what women police could do, as there were still many policemen on duty."

"In less than three years the change has been rapid. Eight or nine cities have placed trained policewomen as regular parts of their forces. The sphere and scope of their activities has steadily increased. Perhaps the biggest opening for their activity, in view of the present national emergency, has been found in the munition factories. Here many hundreds are required."

"The policewoman in the munition factory is part detective, part chaperon, part welfare worker, part constable or watchman. In the main, however, her work concerns the young woman workers and is covered by the expression 'preventive and protective.'"

The course of training which would-be policewomen undergo under Miss Dawson's supervision is rigorous. There is attendance at police courts to learn the methods of procedure and instruction on special duties and on various aspects of the law relating to women and children. There is a first aid course, with stretcher and fire drill, and there is also a "laboratory" course of practical patrol work on the London streets to teach the recruit how to handle the everyday tasks with tact, firmness and helpfulness.

"The policewoman's work in the factories means an interesting and busy life," said Miss Dawson. "They are responsible for the keeping of the gates, examining workers' passes, the stopping and escorting of strangers and visitors. There are generally two gates to a big munition plant, one controlled by policemen, the other by the women police. Male workers and visitors usually enter by the gate guarded by male police, while women and girls use the other."

"In some factories the women police do most of the work of patrolling the factory area. They protect the younger workers from the rougher element and they travel on work trains to prevent rowdiness."

At most of the factories the policewomen are sworn in and have the full powers of an ordinary constable.

## The Leather Shortage

England Is Going to Resume Wooden Shoes Again

England, faced with an acute leather shortage, is adopting wooden shoes commonly known in the Netherlands as clogs.

This situation which before the war would have been hooted by John Bull, today is faced calmly. Measures have been taken toward the development of the already established business of making clogs.

To quote the Textile Mercury, of Manchester, on the subject:

Hundreds of London school children are now wearing clogs, which cost about three shillings a pair (75 cents) and London county council school teachers have been providing clogs for ill-shod pupils, who have been paying for them by weekly instalments of three pence.

The price of leather, states a writer in the paper mentioned, suggests that the city man of the future will clatter to business in his clogs. "For country wear one can buy an elegant pair of lace-up clogs at a quarter the price of equally efficient boots." Apart from the attention that they could attract, there is no reason why these should not be worn in "town." There is nothing undignified in the clog worn by the Lancashire or Yorkshire textile worker. Not a few of the captains of the textile industry have themselves worn clogs, and some at least would not be ashamed to wear them again.

The present home demand is so great that an order for 100,000 pairs of sabots for the Belgian government has just had to be declined by a British clog-making firm.

"A thing that does not sit on the fence, but on the trench," is how a Tommy describes his feelings when he saw the tank at work. "Trench-eating land shark" is the description given by a Berliner of the "tank."

"Does Blinks command a large salary?"

"No, only gets it. His wife commands it."

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## The Squire's Sweetheart

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(Continued.)

Mrs. Bartlett had always been a silent person in his experience of her. Now she talked as though under the influence of excitement.

"Go round the world while you can, sir," she said. "You'll never have a second honeymoon."

The Squire laughed, amused by Mrs. Bartlett's interest in his affairs. With the prospect of getting Dolly away he had resolved to put Cooper out of his mind. The man did not belong to Silverdale and it was well-known that his brother-in-law was heartily tired of his presence. He would have taken his shadow off the place before he and Dolly came back. And if not—he lifted his head proudly—he would be able to protect his own.

"You will go with Miss Egerton to London, please, Mrs. Bartlett," he said, "and you will take great care of her for me, for she is my precious."

"Most young ladies would think me a queer old sort of maid," said Mrs. Bartlett, who reverted at times to her Irish speech. "Not Miss Egerton. She didn't look at me like as if I was a toad or an eelwig. I watched her face that day, and there was nothing but kindness in it. I'll go, sir, and I'll guard her with my life. With the blessing of God I'll keep her safe for you."

The Squire put down what seemed the over-emphasis of her speech to an Irish picturesqueness. Of course, she could know nothing.

"You will be making me your debtor," he said gently; and was embarrassed by the fervor of the answer. "Sure wouldn't I lay down my life to please you, sir?"

The next day, Dolly Egerton, accompanied by Mrs. Bartlett, heavily veiled, went up to London, taking the sunshine out of Silverdale for her lover.

### CHAPTER XIV

#### The Continental Express

It was now September, and the leaves had begun to turn yellow and drop from the boughs in Kensington Gardens, where Dolly and Mrs. Bartlett liked to walk, unless the Squire was in town, when he was Dolly's companion.

The wedding was fixed for the first week in October. Dolly was getting her trousseau. Lady Lyes, a tall,

beautiful young widow, had come to the studios, and had taken a violent fancy to this new soft radiant Dolly; and Lionel Egerton, to his wife's obvious annoyance, had discovered that Dolly needed an outfit for her marriage, and had fished up a twenty-pound note and put it into Dolly's hand, closing her fingers tightly upon it.

It was wonderful how far the twenty pounds went in Lady Lyes's experienced hands. She saw to it that Dolly had a modest but pretty trousseau, excellent of its kind, which could be supplemented in Paris, where the bride would have plenty of money to play with, and the Squire should have reached his seventh heaven in paying his wife's bills.

The twenty pounds was certainly wonderfully elastic. Dolly was too beautifully in love to be very curious over the details of her trousseau, although she delighted in the pretty things, fingering them with a most rapturous and dreamy expression on her face. The wedding gown, of plain, thick, white silk, simply made, was Lady Lyes's gift to the bride, and the wedding breakfast was to be given at her house in Sloane Street.

As the time of the wedding drew near her ladyship, who was accustomed to having her own way in most things, was very anxious to carry Dolly off to Sloane Street. But Dolly preferred to stay, and the Squire guessed the reason and sympathized with it. At Alice Lyes's house Dolly would have been caught into a whirl. Lady Lyes was restless—must always be doing something—and had a finger in every social and philanthropic pie of fashionable London. Whereas Dolly, taking her happiness quietly, seemed to have a need for a passionate contemplation. She had developed a gift, she said to her lover, for sitting quietly, doing nothing in particular, only contemplating the wonderful thing God had given her. The queer expression was gone from her face. She was alert, light-stepping, like a flame of joy.

It was obvious that the two lovers stood on the plane of felicity. Mrs. Bartlett, going about very quietly, cooking in the absurd little kitchen of the studios instead of having cooked food sent in from Bakers', or Harrods' or the Stores, as the other studioites did, washing up in the miniature scullery, used to grow heart-warm thinking upon their happiness. She loved the Squire like his dog, and as he complained, took a preposterously exaggerated view of her indebtedness to him. She had accepted Dolly first for the Squire's sake, afterwards for her own. Dolly had always looked at her as though she found her pleasant to look upon, and had so unlocked the door of the poor disfigured, once pretty woman's heart.

Mrs. Bartlett, closely veiled, did wonders in the way of marketing. She was a born cook, and she had the French thrift in buying and recklessness when it was a question of the proper ingredient. She compounded wonderful things in marmites and casseroles for the delectation of the lovers, while she said to herself, with a half-rueful humor, that they would not know a vol-au-vent from sawdust, all things being the same to their absorption in each other.

Dolly gave humorous accounts to her Squire of the marketing expeditions she went on with Mrs. Bartlett, who was Kate to her by this time. She would go into the smart Kensington shops, and not only select infinitesimal portions of this, that and the other thing, and insist on having them, but would attempt to beat down the prices and sometimes succeed.

"Glory to goodness, miss, you wouldn't be giving them what they ask!" was her incredulous remark on the first occasion she had gone marketing with Dolly, before she had taken over the entire responsibility.

"Hand me over that, young man," she would say to an assistant in a big shop, "but the price will be one and six instead of two and six. I wasn't born yesterday." And very often she succeeded in getting the thing she wanted at a substantial reduction.

Dolly explained that these bargains, although humorous, were somewhat embarrassing for her.

There came a morning when she positively refused to accompany Kate. The Squire was arriving in the afternoon and Kate was doing something special in the way of an evening meal, even while she complained that it was all wasted on Miss Dolly and Mr. Meyrick.

Unwillingly, at last she left Dolly sitting by the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens with a sketch book in her hand while she went in search of some of the things she needed. She dealt in one shop for one thing, at another for a second, and so on; and she made Dolly laugh by telling her that bacon at one shop was three-farthings a pound cheaper than at another, and just as good. Dolly was not sure sometimes that Kate did not

tell her such things to make her laugh. Dolly happy had a laughter that was worth capturing. The sober Squire found himself lying in wait for it since she had been his, and the old discontented, over-clouded Dolly changed to something joyous and young. Never now did he see in her face that strange air of listening which he remembered with a cold chill at his heart. Her eyes had no mist over them now. He said to himself happily that his love had escaped that evil influence over her life. The power of the wicked had been broken. She had come out of the shadows that lay thickly about her in the early days when he knew her first.

(To Be Continued.)

### Neglecting the Bible

Quite apart from its moral and religious bearings, the neglect of the Bible involves a cultural handicap worth noting. It involves a cramping of the popular vocabulary, as no other literary masterpiece is such a well of English pure and undefiled. It involves a dulling of literary perceptions, as literature abounds in Biblical allusions which every reader of the Bible instantly understands, but which only readers of the Bible ever can. Finally, it involves a failure to respond to many a good joke, an astonishing percentage of the best quips are nothing more or less than Biblical allusions.—Chicago Tribune.

"Ma, I can tell you all about the calories in our food."

"No, you can't Mary Jane. There ain't none. The man I deal with keeps everything in his store covered up."

"How are you getting on with the speech you were going to deliver?"

"Fine," replied Senator Sorghum. "I've found so many things I can leave out without spoiling the sense that maybe I won't deliver it at all."

### A Generous Offer

Well-Known Firm Is Giving Away Free Samples for the Asking

There are many remedies for various ills placed upon the market, some of which enjoy wide-spread reputations, built upon their proven worth; while the popularity of others is but transient. When one is ill, there is a strong disinclination to experiment, and the wise man or woman will usually make use of a remedy that has an established reputation. There is perhaps no better known or more reputable firm of manufacturing chemists than that of Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England. Particularly patent will this statement be to those who have come to Canada from the mother country. Dr. Cassell's Tablets is not a new remedy nor experiment, but one of proven worth, and the numerous published testimonials bear ample verification to this fact.

Although this sterling remedy is well-known to the majority of the people, yet to those who have not put it to the test, the proprietors will gladly send a free sample on receipt of five cents to cover cost of mailing and packing. In writing for the free sample, address correspondence to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10 McCaul street, Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are most highly recommended in the treatment of Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Nervous Ailments, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation and weakness in children. The reader who may be suffering can not do better than write at once to the above address and secure a generous sample package of this remedy entirely without cost.

"Does your husband play cards for money?"  
"Yes, but he's just as big a failure in that as he is in business."

### Electric Plants for the Farm

Small Equipments Save Much Labor on the Farm and in the Farm Home

One of the recognized necessities in connection with our increased agricultural production is better and more attractive conditions on the farm, and among the many suggestions the use of electricity should be considered. Electric power is a great convenience in the farm home, and saves much time to the farm help. The farm or country home situated within the area of electric system of transmission or distribution is fortunate, but the vast majority must look to the small isolated plant.

This alternative, however, is now much more promising than a few years ago. Many factories manufacture this type of equipment, the operation of the plants has been simplified and cost has been much reduced.

These small plants may be advantageously used for many domestic purposes in addition to lighting, such as ironing, washing, toasting, purifying water, etc.; and also for the very important use of charging storage batteries.

There are a number of these small plants now on the Canadian market, ranging in size from 175 watts, and costing \$300 upward. Six different types were described in a recent electrical magazine, some using storage batteries in conjunction, and generally using a gasoline engine as a prime mover. They are usually operated at a very low voltage. These small plants are perfectly safe, so far as the handling of the electric energy is concerned.—L.G.D.

### Matter of Fact

He—If I stole a kiss, would you scream for your parents?  
She—No, not unless you wanted to kiss the whole family.

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## Must Fight to Solve Problem

The United States has no desire to share the world with the Hohenzollerns, still less could we tolerate submission to them. But there is no third alternative in the long run if the great belt of military union and economic solidarity be stretched from the North Sea to the Indian Ocean. This problem, only nominally one of European politics, but really one of world concern, is forced upon us with the rest of the war and we must fight for its solution in the only way that leaves hope to mankind, no matter what time it takes or what the cost. The growing wrath of other neutrals, our own steady and rapid advance toward real participation in the struggle, the apparent steadiness of Russia and the firmness of her leaders in the cause all lend encouragement to the American people.—New York Evening Sun.

## PILES.

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## Harvest Every Month

Every Month of the Year is Harvest Time in Some Part of the World

All through the year wheat is being harvested. In January it is cut in the great fields of the Argentine and in New Zealand. In February and March it is cut in the East Indies and Egypt. The wheat fields are harvested in April in Cyprus, Asia Minor and Cuba, and in May in China and Japan. June is the busiest harvest month of the whole year, for then Turkey, Greece, Spain and southern France, as well as most of the Southern States of America are all cutting wheat. Northern states of America, and provinces of Canada, as well as Austria, Germany and parts of Russia begin their harvest gathering in July, August sees the wheat crop gathered in Great Britain and September and October for Sweden and Norway. Peru and South Africa are busy harvesting in November and December.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

**The Kindly Germans Are No More**  
Apologies for the German people, those who are fond of explaining that the people of Germany are the dupes and victims of their rulers and ought not to share the responsibility of the crimes and horrors of which the latter are guilty, are probably not so well qualified to speak with authority on that subject as is James W. Gerard, late U.S. ambassador at Berlin. Mr. Gerard, who lived for several years among the Germans, knows them pretty well; and this is what he reports about them: "The Germany of today is not the kindly Germany that your fathers knew. Old Germany has for many years been buried under a super-soil of Prussian helmets."—Hamilton Herald.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of liniments and they did me no good. One bottle of **MINARD'S LINIMENT**, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

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## What He Thought

"Do you like your new sister, Tommy?"  
"Oh, yes," replied Tommy, "she's all right but there's a lot of things we needed more."

**Simple and Sure.**—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment the only direction is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by young or old.

## Exact Truth

The "Swanky" One.—I'm smoking a terrible lot of cigars lately.  
The Other (with conviction).—You're right if that's one of them.

**Relief from Asthma.** Who can describe the complete relief from suffering which follows the use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy? Who can express the feeling of joy that comes when its soft and gentle influence relieves the tightened, choking air tubes! It has made asthmatic affliction a thing of the past for thousands. It never fails. Good druggists everywhere have sold it for years.

## A Useful Vehicle

The one-wheeled ricksha of Africa, like its two-wheeled ancestor, the jinricksha of Japan, was the invention of a missionary, the designer of the African vehicle being a Swede engaged in mission work on the Congo. An early form of the vehicle consists of a framework of bicycle tubing, supporting a cushioned chair seat over a single, low, rubber-tired wheel. The handles in front form a continuous loop and the rear handles resemble those of a wheelbarrow. Two native boys can easily transport a passenger in the ricksha, and it is the only vehicle practicable for many of the narrow and crooked foot trails which are still the only roads in the greater part of Africa.

## For Greater Food Production

C. P. R. to Encourage Settlement and Cultivation of Vacant Lands

In order to encourage the settlement and cultivation of vacant lands in the Western Provinces, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, through its Colonization and Development Department, of which Mr. J. S. Dennis is the head, has undertaken an active campaign to try and induce absentee owners to cultivate their holdings.

A circular has been issued to some 8,000 absentee owners, pointing out the profits which can be made by cultivating their lands, and showing how many farmers sold their last year's crop for more than the original cost of their farms.

The company offers the advice and assistance of its Colonization and Development Department, free of charge, in supplying reliable information as to how to go about getting the land under cultivation and will send, on request, the fullest details as to routes of travel, customs regulations, passenger and freight rates and similar data.

In undertaking this campaign the company is following its usual broad policy of Dominion-wide development, realizing that every new settler means greater production to meet the food shortage which at present threatens the world, and which Canada, with its extensive and fertile unplowed acres, can provide.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

## Flagless Russia

A correspondent at Petrograd remarks that Russia has now no symbol of her new estate; no national flag, no national anthem. She has torn down the eagles of autocracy and the red flag rose in its place to mark the revolution. But a revolution is not a situation in which a people can settle down to national life. The whirlwind of overthrow spreads the folds of the red banner, but it is no ensign of stability, security or progress. Its significance passed with the passing of the time of turbulence.—New York Evening Sun.

## CHILD'S SEVERE STOMACH TROUBLE

Harrison (Ont.) Father says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Saved his Child's Life

Mr. Corby, Harrison, P.O. Ont., writes: "Our little girl was weak from birth, and though we tried doctors' medicine and other things she got no better. She just lay in her cot and cried, and neighbours all said we could not save her. The doctors said she had stomach trouble, and that her chances were small, yet Dr. Cassell's Tablets cured her. They have been worth their weight in gold to us, for we were just giving up hope of saving our little daughter. I don't think there is any other medicine for children like Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Publish this letter if you like; it may help others as the Tablets helped us."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-st., Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Trouble, Indigestion, Anemia, Nervous Ailments, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation, and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Price: One tube, 50 cents; six tubes for the price of five. Beware of imitations said to contain hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same. Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England

## Oatmeal Philosophy

A strong person can subsist on a little oatmeal and philosophy, and out-talk, out-think, out-talk, and every way outdo the person who travels the long way from soup to nuts and goes to sleep afterwards as an anacanda night.—Vancouver Sun.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

Workmen at Kiel having demanded an immediate increase in food allowances and salary, the directors told them they shared the same hardships and ate the same rations. A deputation of workmen then asked permission to investigate the contents of the directors' larders, but the directors refused, saying they possessed no larders or stores.



## FLEET FOOT SUMMER SHOES

CAN'T trust yourself to slippery leather, in canoe, sail boat or yacht. And, of course, you have to have Fleet Foot Shoes for tennis, baseball, golf and lacrosse. Fleet Foot Pumps or low shoes are the proper accompaniment of Summer apparel. And Fleet Foot Summer Shoes cost so much less than leather, that it is real economy to wear them.



Look trim and neat—enjoy yourself—and save money, by wearing Fleet Foot this summer.

202

## No More Sunday Work

We welcome the news that it has been found possible except in the case of urgent repairs, to suspend Sunday work in munition factories. Flesh and blood cannot endure year after year the strain of labor in a factory seven days a week, and probably the output will rise and not fall as the result of this wise and necessary reform.—From London Daily Mail.

## CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Constipation in children can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets. They are a gentle but effective laxative which thoroughly regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus drive out all childhood ailments. Concerning them Mrs. J. B. Tauffenbach, Richer, Man., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them an excellent medicine for constipation." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Prince Died Like a Sport

The Kaiser's Nephew Told His Captors of Happy Days in England

Glimpses of the last days of Prince Karl Friedrich nephew of the Kaiser, who was wounded when flying and taken prisoner by the Australians, are given in the account sent to England by the Rev. M. Caldwell, a Baptist minister, who is official chaplain to the German prisoners in the general hospital in France. It appears in the British Weekly.

"The Australians, whose prisoner I became," the prince told Mr. Caldwell, "treated me with the greatest kindness. They are sportsmen and great men. I have a wonderful admiration for them. If I am anything, I am a sport. I have played tennis with Wilding and other first-class players. I shall never forget the jolly time I had in England when I played them all. The kindness which has surrounded me since I became a prisoner has brought back the memory of those days. The Australians were good to me; the officers and soldiers who attended me coming down the line, were very considerate, and the whole atmosphere of this hospital is kindness. I am grateful to you and all who wish me well. I lie here a helpless prisoner, but I have no regrets. I did my best for my country, and I am not sorry I am finished with the war. I want to live. I am young and when the war is over I shall go back and help to build up my nation again."

"He shook hands with me each time I came and went," says Mr. Caldwell. An hour or so before he died I prayed with him. He was very weak and ill. When I finished he opened his eyes, and with a smile said: "Thank you, thank you very much." He soon fell into unconsciousness, from which he never recovered."

## Italy's Amazing Strength

Italy continues to heap surprises upon surprises. The latest is the information that Italy is not asking anything specially of the United States except that Americans understand her better; that the general economic situation is excellent, Italy having been able to pay her war interest out of taxation. She declares Signor Nitti, of the Italian commission.

All this shows the same careful, far-seeing organization in civil affairs that has begun to arouse so much admiration among military experts in connection with the operations of the army.—Buffalo Express.

"I hear your new son-in-law has brain-fever," said the curious man. "Brain-fever, did you say?" chuckled the father-in-law. "The poor nut couldn't have any such a sickness. Imagine a jelly-fish having a back-ache."

It is easy for a man to get rich quick if he meets a lot of others who want to.



## These Bad Results

follow a lazy liver:—  
Constipation; Disordered Stomach; Headache; Biliousness, and other evil, painful, dangerous things.

## This Good Old Remedy

comes to the rescue.

Take two or three pills at bedtime—once. After that, one each night; two, now and then, if necessary.



Genuine bears Signature  
*Wm. Carter*

Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood.  
**Carter's Iron Pills** will help this condition.

### Important Announcement for Dairymen!

ON MONDAY, JULY 2ND, The New Carlyle Dairy Branch, of Didsbury, opened its doors to receive any quantity of Sweet Milk, Sweet or Sour Cream, whichever is the most convenient and profitable for you to deliver.

This plant will be operated on a well planned SYSTEM every working day the year round.

We cordially invite you to patronize us. If you will you will profit by receiving in return. CITY MARKET right at home, where you will have no risk of shipping to run; no milk tickets to buy; no train to meet; your cheques with the same promptness; your cans washed to take home with you. Another advantage—you can discuss matters of business at any time with the man you are dealing with.

Our sympathies and co-operation have always been with the Farmer. Our methods of getting business have always been fair and square. You can feel confident that our prices will always be right.

Telephone 24  
P. O. Box 369

**A. R. KENDRICK,**  
Manager.

## U. F. A. PICNIC

TO BE HELD ON

### Tuesday, July 24, 1917

Everybody try to be on Didsbury fair grounds at about 10 o'clock a. m., July 24. Everybody is requested to bring a lunch basket. There will be a fine programme of sports, including children's running races for both girls and boys between the ages of 6 and 15 years, football, fat men's race, three legged race, hop, step and jump, tug of war, etc. There will be heaps of fun for little money—so come all and everyone remember that on this day it is for everybody to fall in the heading name, "UNITED," and that calls on everyone of us.

P. P. DICK,  
President U. F. A. No. 12.

C. F. RENNEY,  
Secretary.



Fours

### Simplified Driving

THIS MODEL is a great family car because it is so easy to handle. All electric controls are on the steering column—within natural reach. The wheel is large and easy to steer with. The shifting lever and emergency brake can be reached without changing your driving position.

So it is just as easy for your wife or daughter to drive this Overland Eighty-Five Four as it is for you. And as you know, that cannot be said of all cars.

Step in today for a demonstration.

**\$1250**

Overland Model Eighty-Five Four  
35 horsepower  
112-inch wheelbase  
Cantilever rear springs  
Vacuum gasoline system  
4-inch tires  
Brewster green body  
Auto-Lite starting  
and lighting system  
Other Overland Fours  
Model 85-Four Roadster, \$1230  
Country Club Sport Model, \$1110  
Light Four Touring, \$975  
Light Four Roadster, \$950

All prices f. o. b. point of shipment  
Subject to change without notice

**WALTER LESLIE**  
Local Agent, DIDSBURY, ALTA

### Rosebud Items

Everything out here is O. K.—grain looking good, timothy headed out; but we would have no objections to a good rain.

The Annie Shantz family entertained friends from Alsask, Sask., the past week.

This vicinity was well represented at the Menomonee camp meeting at Carstairs last Sunday. Rev. Henderson is an excellent speaker.

The farmers are busy working on the roads and they are not getting fixed up before they need it.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, of Didsbury, were entertained at the Abe Meck home and enjoyed one of Mrs. Meck's good dinners last Sunday.

Mr. Luft has started getting ready to hay by purchasing a new mower and rake.

Peter Fox's daughter was up from Calgary recently visiting home folks.

### Gore Happenings

Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and Mr. and Mrs. Emerson motored to Calgary fair and Banff.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nelson and Mr. Pyles motored down to the Calgary fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook and family motored to Red Deer.

Mrs. Oldham, sr., and Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and family attended the Adventist camp meeting at Lacombe.

Mr. and Mrs. Reist and family spent several days in Carstairs attending the Holiness camp meeting.

Miss Pearl Reist is at home for her holidays.

On Thursday afternoon, July 12th, the Mountain View branch of the Women's Institute held their annual picnic at the Gore school. The profits from the booth in aid of the Red Cross fund were \$13.15. During the afternoon the Gore and Neapolis baseball teams had a game, the Gore coming out victorious.

A barn dance was held at the home of Mr. Loveland on Friday evening in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

John Otterson Dokken, of Eagle Hill, died in Calgary, July 10th. The funeral took place last Friday from Olds.

### Melvin School Report

Following are the results of the promotion examinations for Melvin Rural School:

From Grade II junior to senior—Florence Thompson, Roy Worthington  
From Grade III to Grade IV—Edith Bricker, Eveleth White.

From Grade IV to Grade V—Fern Cox, Ross Young, Laura Harvey, Ray Cox, Fritz Krueger. Violet Harvey (on probation).

From Grade V to Grade VI—Margory White, Willie Carlson, Laura Krueger. Edith Thompson (on probation).

From Grade VI to Grade VII—Hazel Bricker (on probation).

From Grade VII to Grade VIII—Ethel Thompson.

Ivy K. SIMPSON, Teacher.

### July Rod and Gun.

The July issue of Rod and Gun in Canada is a good number to tuck into the grip of the sportsman or tourist on vacation bent. A glance at the list of contents shows the following titles: "With the Maskinonge and the Shark," by Bonnycastle Dale; "Tahoo," by Wm. McMillan; "Trout Fishing in Northern Ontario," by C. W. Young; "The Beloved Vagabond," by Edward M. Towler; "The Last Trip Ashore," by F. V. Williams, etc. W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont., are the publishers of this representative Canadian sportsman's magazine.

### SEE ME FOR Singer Sewing Machines & Repairs

I can supply your wants on short notice.

Old machines taken in trade for new ones.

**ANDREW AIRD**  
DIDSBURY, ALTA.

### Excursions to Alberta

#### Schools of Agriculture

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has just completed arrangements with the various railway companies for the annual excursions to the Schools of Agriculture at Claresholm, Olds and Vermillion, and also to the Demonstration Farm at Athabasca, where an interesting and instructive programme will be presented by the various staffs, and an address will be given at each point by the Honorable Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture.

The dates of the excursions are as follows:

CLARESHOLM ..... July 31st  
OLDS ..... August 1st  
VERMILION ..... August 2nd  
ATHABASCA ..... August 3rd

Special trains on the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways have been arranged for at greatly reduced rates, particulars of which may be found on posters.

A splendid opportunity will be given for visitors to examine the CROPS and EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS on the various farms and also for inspecting the LIVE STOCK and FARM BUILDINGS at each place.

Demonstrations in Household Science, including Canning, Cooking, Sewing, Laundering and Home Nursing will be given for the benefit of the visiting ladies.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Free lunch will be served.

For further particulars address

ALEX. GALBRAITH,  
Supt. Fairs and Institutes.

### Red Cross Notes

The following articles were shipped on Monday to Calgary by the local branch of the Red Cross Society: 32 pyjama suits, 288 triangular bandages, 42 pillow cases, 20 surgical stockings, 3 nurse's aprons, 41 slings, 2 day shirts, 2 pairs of socks, 18 bags.

Carstairs district Red Cross day recently held netted the Soldiers' Aid Society \$1142.27.

Tell us the news—we'll print it

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

A supply of Blank Forms for making STATUTORY DECLARATION for loss of, or damage to, growing crops by Hail may be found in the hands of the following named persons.

Your Statutory Declaration must be made within THREE DAYS from the date of the damage by Hail to the crop on one of the forms provided by the Board.

THE HAIL INSURANCE BOARD  
OF ALBERTA.

J. H. LAMB, Secretary Treasurer,  
Edmonton, Alta., Box 2128.

J. H. Cameron, Mayton, Alta.  
David McLean, Olds, Alta.  
Samuel Boffey, Bowden, Alta.  
Geo. Peattie, Olds, Alta.  
J. W. Johnston, Olds, Alta.  
A. Brusso, Didsbury, Alta.  
J. E. Liesemer, Didsbury, Alta.  
Hugh McLean, Didsbury, Alta.

### Notice to Austin Tobias Schantz.

Take notice that an action has been commenced against you in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, No. 12303, by Oscar F. Carlson and Carl G. Carlson, Executors of the Will of the late August Andrew Olson, to foreclose a Mortgage made by you to John Leuzler, of Didsbury, Alberta, and transferred to the above named executors; said Mortgage covering the N. W. Quarter of Section Thirty (30) in Township Thirty (30) in Range Two (2) West of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, and securing the sum of \$1,200.00. And take further notice that the plaintiffs claim under the said mortgage the sum of \$1,542.35, together with interest thereon, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the 23rd day of February, 1917. And take further notice that unless you file a Demand of Notice or a Statement of Defence by the 15th day of August, A. D. 1917, that the plaintiff may apply for such further order in this action as to the Court may seem meet.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1917.

LAURENCE J. CLARKE,  
Clerk of the Court.

EARL E. FREEMAN,  
Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Approved  
(Signed) L. F. CLARKE,  
M. C.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSO,  
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.  
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.  
Business Phone 120

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.  
(Successor to W. A. Austin)

Solicitor for  
Union Bank of Canada.  
Royal Bank of Canada.  
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.  
Town of Didsbury.

MONEY TO LOAN  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.

Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120

Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba  
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.  
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA

### VETERINARY SURGEON

Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central DIDSBURY OR OLDS

DR. A. J. MALMAS,  
VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of the Ontario  
Veterinary College.

Obstetrics, Surgery and Animal  
Dentistry a Specialty.  
Calls answered day or night.

PHONE 143

Residence King Edward St., DIDSBURY



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-  
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

**Fall Term** AUGUST 27

WE CAN SELL YOU BUSINESS SUCCESS

Garbutt Business College, CALGARY  
Success Business College, REGINA